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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	NISHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	962917
Center	ONLINE	Date	29-12-2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Hampi is aptly called 'the city carved in stone'. Elucidate the architectural and historical significance of this site. (150 words) 10
हम्पी को प्रायः 'पाषाण में उत्कीर्णित नगर' कहा जाता है। इस स्थल के स्थापत्य संबंधी और ऐतिहासिक महत्व का विशदीकरण कीजिए।

Hampi is called the cultural capital of the Vijayanagar Empire along with being political and economic centre.

Historical significance

↳ City located b/w Tungabhadra doab

↳ Highly fertile and strategic location

↳ has been the site of contention b/w Vijaynagar v/s gajapatis and later Ahmednagar and Golconda.

Architectural significance : 'City carved in stone'.

↳ surrounded by walls built with stones although without mortar but interlocking pattern.

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↳ strong irrigational channels. surviving till date with deep networks.

↳ Temple Building – central architectural activity with secular trends and Bhagtism as well. Eg. Vithalswami Temple, Hazaraswami

↳ Fort Building with new and open style. Eg. Lotus Mahal in pyramidal structure.

↳ carved pillars, intricate designs with musical features inside the temple

↳ Hampi Chariot – has been one of the most beautiful feature and one of the reason of Hampi Being UNESCO World Heritage site

↳ Public Platforms for ritual performance

Since all these were 'carved in stone', Hampi is rightly called as 'City carved in stone' with special contribution from 'Krishnadeva Rai'.

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2. Explain how the intellectual and political work during the freedom struggle contributed to the erosion of the myth of benevolence of the British rule. (150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों ने किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश शासन के परोपकार के मिथक को ख़त्म किया।

The intellectual and political work throughout the world has done the work to awaken people out of slumber and to make them realise the real situations, somewhat with India's freedom struggle.

Contribution to erode the myth of benevolence of the British Rule:-

① The Biggest contribution came from Drain of wealth theory — By DB Naoroji — The Poverty & unBritish Rule in India

- Provided intellectual background to the future freedomstruggle.
- gave the strongest economic critique to the Benevolence of British Rule.

② Pamphlets written by Surendra Nath Banerjea to request, petition to increase Indians' participation

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(3) Works by social Reformers to awaken the sleeping spirit of Indians and raise voice against social evils.- Arya Samaj - 'Satyarth Prakash',

(4) Nationalist writings by Aurobindo Ghosh and Patriotism by Bankimchandra Chattopadhya - Anand Math. to instil nationalist feelings.

(5) Revolutionary works - Pathar Dabi, Philosophy of Bomb

(6) Economic and Political situation under British Rule by - RC Roy - India Today, The Social Background of Indian Nationalism etc.

(7) gandhian work on Hind Swaraj (Strongest critique of British Imperialism) and Young India.

(8) ~~Anti~~ Hence there were numerous political and intellectual work which provided ideological struggle against British colonialism which were rooted in objective facts.

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3. The Government of India Act, 1919, not only marked major changes in British India but also equally significant responses from the leadership of the national movement. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने न केवल ब्रिटिश भारत में बड़े परिवर्तनों को चिन्हित किया, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेतृत्व से भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1919 is considered as a watershed in the Indian freedom struggle movement. It is transformationary because:-

(i) Major changes in British India -

→ Introduced for the first time bicameral legislature - upper house & lower house.

→ Dyarchy at the provincial level - Reserved subjects, Transfered subjects
to grant ~~as~~ some autonomy at the provincial level but never fructified

→ Extended the separate electorate - Sikhs, Europeans

→ Introduced direct elections for first time but limited franchise.

→ government promised to work towards constitutional govt and review in 10 yrs (later simon commission)

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(ii) Responses from the leadership:

→ Adequate representation not given to Indians in viceroy's executive council.

→ Hostile Environment due to Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala, First world war – further added to grievances

→ Strongest Response came in the form of Non Cooperation Movement under Gandhiji to lead an extraconstitutional struggle ie questioning the very legitimacy of Raj and phase of cooperation ended, thus status of INC raised.

→ Transformation within the INC – provincial centres, expansion in peoples participation, factions within Congress & outside – Annie Besant, Jinnah left the Congress.

→ Communal Harmony was maintained.

→ Later after movement factions – to participate in elections (Swarajists) – whether not (No changes)

Thus GoI 1919 was transformationary phase in India's freedom struggle.

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4. Arab unity as a goal has been ever elusive to achieve. Comment. (150 words) 10

एक लक्ष्य के रूप में अरब एकता कभी न प्राप्त किया जा सकने वाला भ्रम रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Arab Nationalism has been one of strongest feature of politics in the middle east and has been both cause ~~of~~ consequences of several international ~~no~~ events.

→ The goal has been elusive since the disintegration of Ottomon Empire and role of International players in its meddling.

→ The great old man as ~~a~~ Ottomon Empire was called had deep internal division which was becoming militarily weak cannot sustain the Arab Nationalism for long and disintegrated after Russia-Turkish war

→ Balkan wars further led to ~~a~~ more faults

→ Imperialist Response (Severes Treaty) was also not well received by the dream remained elusive.

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→ Parallel to all these factors, there was another rising tide and opposition to Arab Nationalism – came in the form of Zionism – jewish movement towards Middle East – settlement where they historically view it as their homeland. The false promises by Imperialist forces – Balfour declaration also did not work

→ Mandate System – spheres of influence of superpowers in Arab world.

→ The final blow to Arab Nationalism came in the form of formation of Israel (1948) and then Six days war (1970s) – defeat of Arab countries by Israel and its expansion.

→ The dream is still illusive – controversies of 'Palestian question' and its uncompromising & inflexible attitude also hindering negotiation.

Thus there are internal divisions (Shia-Sunni), (Sunni-Sunni) conflicts and internal fault lines which is also hindering the Arab unity due to vested interests.

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5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issues taken up during this period. (150 words) 10

नारीवादी विचार भारत में महिला आंदोलन के एक नए चरण के उद्भव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस अवधि के दौरान उठाए गए प्रमुख मुद्दों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Women's participation in Indian National Movement has been crucial and they fought along-side men against Imperialism.

After independence there was stay in Feminist movement in India due to belief in silent Revolution.

New Phase emerged after 1960s -

→ International Awareness - about continuing gender ~~injustice~~ injustice - UN Decade for women.

→ 'Towards Equality' Report highlighted continued discrimination.

→ Feminist ideas - to fight Dowry Deaths, domestic violence, Rape victimisation.

Organisation such as All India Organisation of Women, Swabhiman, National Association for Women's Rights emerged.

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→ Environmental Sustainability – Ecofeminism

movements against Sardar Sarovar Dam (Narmada Bachao Andolan), Chipko Movement, leader such as Vandana Shiva, Smt Madhu. etc.

→ Approach towards ~~movement~~ women

Welfare Based (1950s–1960s) → Development Based (1960s) → Empowerment Based (Post 1970s. New Phase)

Key issues

- Women's participation in pol. inst^ns. (73rd, 74th CAA)
- Domestic violence Legislation, Amendment to Criminal Procedure.
- Right based approach – 'Metoo'
- Resource allocation · landownership. (Mahila Kisan Sangathan)
- Education and economic opportunity.
- Discrimination at workplace vishakha guidelines

Thus the movement emerged through different phases and achieved several milestones as well as setbacks.

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6. Social empowerment is both a prerequisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वापेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

When asked from Ambedkar what kind of society he dreamt for India – he replied – I want a society which is based on liberty, equality and fraternity which can empower people socially, politically and economically (Preamble of Constitution).

Social Empowerment – prerequisite :

for nation's development :–

→ ★ without social capabilities person cannot achieve other functionings – eg. social stigma faced by SC/ST despite legislations.

→ Health & Education strongest pillar of India's social institution w/o them skill development cannot happen.

→ To address historical injustice – SC/ST/ women. to provide a levelled platform for growth

→ Benefits of Development to be distributed

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India's still lacks in social empowerment

- Gender gap index (112 Rank)
- Global Hunger Index (94/107)
- Literacy Rates different for male and females.
- continuing oppression against Backward castes.

Indicator of National Development

↳ economic empowerment can happen without social empowerment as percapita income of India is rising but inequality is also rising — (Rural-urban divides). Oxfam Report - 1% own 74% wealth.

↳ Multidimensional poverty continues to exist

↳ Socially Empowered → Skilled people with good health → contributes to National development.

Govt's efforts toward social Empowerment —

Reservation, SC, ST - economic opportunities - Stand up India, SSY, PMKVY, PM Matru Vandana Yojna.

Thus social empowerment is the firm foundation of any nation without which building cannot be built

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7. Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief. (150 words) 10

उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

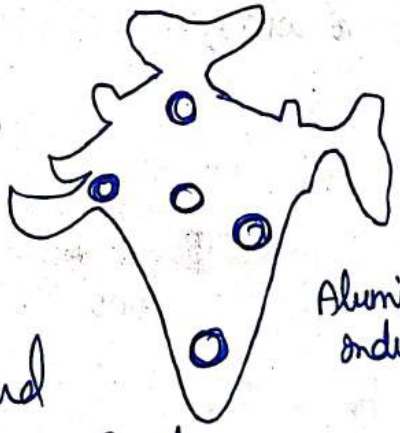
Aluminium is an important mineral used in infrastructure building, electronics, India however lacks the reserves and impost the mineral from Australia, China etc

Factors influencing location of Aluminium Industry:

★. Availability of Raw material (Weber Principle).

★. Availability of labour – to minimise input cost.

★. Availability of Market also influences eg location ~~near~~ b/w Raw material location and market



Aluminium industry

★. Provision of electricity and Infrastructure – logistics – Road, port connectivity

★ Location near iron and steel industry as its uses their byproducts and is also input in Industry

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Importance of Aluminium Industry—

→ Lighter, cheaper - makes it economically viable

→ Input in car and automobile building.

→ Electronics manufacturing circuit boards.

→ Also used in ship building — lighter malleable.

→ Chief inputs in manufacturing medicine devices.

→ Conductivity properties makes it good source for wires, transmission infrastructure

Thus Aluminium industry has varied use in different economic activities due to its versatile qualities and low cost.

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8. Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वैश्विक जलवायु प्रणाली की अंतरसंयोजनात्मकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

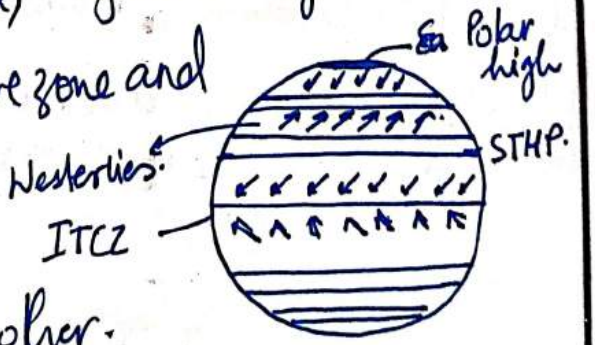
The Earth Climate system is global due to global pressure belts, conveyor belts and further due to climate change the interconnectedness is reshaping and transforming.

Interconnectedness can be explained :-

1) Global conveyor belt – movement of ocean water through currents

North Atlantic → South Atlantic → Indian Ocean → Pacific ocean → Movement of warm water again to the North Atlantic Ocean.

2) Pressure Belts = interconnected and dynamic nature of = Trade wind belts, Ferrel Cell, Hedley Cell, dynamically induced Subtropical High Pressure zone and Westerlies and Polar high respectively and their origin linked to each other.



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3) Global climate system is also linked in upper troposphere in the form of global movement of geotrophic winds — Polar Jetstream, Subtropical westerly, Easterly Jetstream making their influence being felt globally. (Western Disturbance)

4) El Nino, ~~Ent~~ El Nino Modoki, La Nina — formed across the regions due to movement of pressure belts as well as ocean currents also has global influence

5) Monsoon system in India — impacted due to the movements of trade belts and shift of ITCZ due to apparent movement of sun towards north.

6). Temperate cyclones — air mass formation across wide area —

Climate change, rising global temperature, ocean levels and temperature is thus influencing global and local phenomenon — due to interconnectedness.

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9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences. (150 words) 10

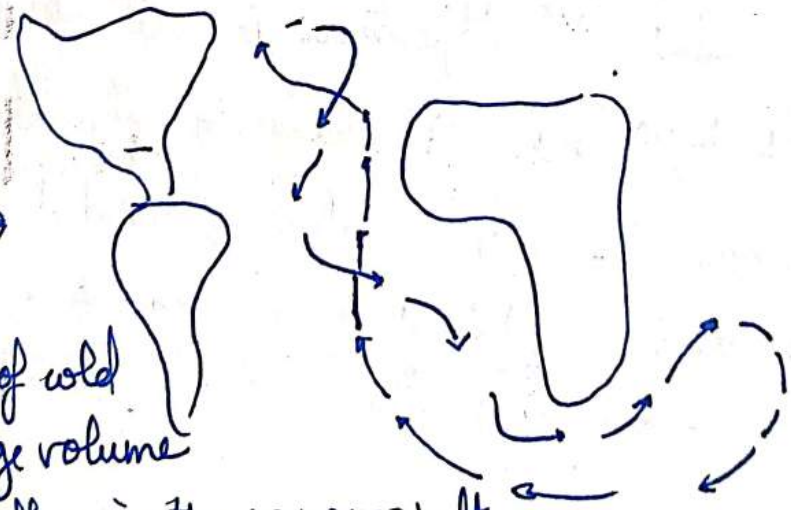
'अटलांटिफिकेशन' की अवधारणा और इसके पारिस्थितिकी परिणामों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

'Atlantification' is one of the manifestation of climate change due to which the temperature watercirculation, salinity distribution is getting impacted. in the Atlantic ocean.

Atlantification :→

→ Atlantic Mesidonial Ocean Circulation is getting strengthened ~~due~~ because of warmer temperature in the Equatorial climate and warming of Indian ocean.

→ Arctic ice is melting at fasterrate → leading to submergence of cold water of large volume which is strengthening the conveyor belt



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→ warming of Indian ocean is recharging & and restrengthening the conveyor belt thus intensifying the belt and weather pattern leading to Atlantification.

Ecological consequences

↳ Changing weather patterns influencing coastal states, precipitation Ptes.

↳ Migration of ocean organisms. getting impacted:- Marine Ecology.

↳ Global impact - till Indian and Pacific Ocean and Antartica ocean belts.

~~Ans~~ Atlantification is still not studied in its depth and with changing climate phenomenon proper analysis of wind speeds becomes crucial to design strategy to mitigate adverse impacts.

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10. Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of the North Sea, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. (150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल निकायों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उत्तरी सागर, अरब सागर और लाल सागर की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लवणता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Salinity is the amount of salt contained in a specific amount of sample being taken (1 ltr) although global average remains same but due to local factors salinity varies across regions –

Factors affecting salinity:

1. Evaporation losses – greater evaporation – greater salinity.
2. Inflow of rivers – freshwater – which declines salinity
3. Polar areas = ice forms ⇒ salinity increases in adjoining areas.
4. Precipitation decreases salinity.
5. Wind movement and speed ⇒ higher the speed, higher will be evaporation ⇒ greater will be salinity.

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Greater salinity ⇒

★ North Sea = ice formation leads to greater concentration of solute (salt) particles in water.
- No inflow of freshwater

★ Arabian Sea ⇒ - enclosed geographical location
- higher evaporation due to enclosed nature
- less inflow of rivers as compared to West Bay of Bengal Branch.
- presence of deserts around it

★ Red Sea = higher evaporation losses due to direct sunlight, no freshwater inflow.

Hence salinity varies across regions due to local geographical & climatic factors.

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11. Comment on the significance of the Sangam literature as a source for understanding the history of that period. (250 words) 15
संगम काल के इतिहास को समझने के एक स्रोत के रूप में संगम साहित्य के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Sangams are the assemblies of 460 poets who compiled around 2500 literature works which acts as a rich source of social, political and economic history of 3BCE-3CE Century period.

Significance of Sangam Literature

→ Sources: Ettutokai, Pattupattu, Manimekalai, Silapadikaram (Adigal).

→ Tolkapiyyam - Sanskit Grammar in Tamil by Tolkapiyar.

→ Aham and puram literature = love, compassion, war, history of kings.

→ Narrative and didactic literature - providing stories of kings as well as philosophies around that period.

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→. Political History of dynasties - Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.

→ Economic activities related to trade, commerce between South India and Roman Empire and overseas trade through ships.

→ Cultural Interactions with Mauryan Empire also mentioned.

→ Social structure - presence of different class of people, labours - vishthi, ploughmen, military personnel, kings and priestly class and their interaction.

→. ~~Ate~~ Three Assemblies were held with primary at Madurai where the literature was compiled. Along with the poems, grammars, novels were written with love stories.

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→ Conditions of women were diff depicted –
love marriage was allowed but sati was also practiced.

→ Rich source of linguistic history – Tamil grammar –, evolution of Tamil language.

→ Depiction of interaction between social and political relation – distribution of warbooty etc.

Thus Sangam literature is a rich indegenous source of India's Ancient South Indian history & giving minute details of socio-politico-economic-cultural milieu of that time.

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12. Explain the significance of the role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post-independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel and Bismarck be compared? (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। किस प्रकार से सरदार पटेल और बिस्मार्क की तुलना की जा सकती है?

Sardar Patel is called as the 'The Iron Man of India, similarly, Bismarck was the Iron Man in Germany, both of whom shaped their country's future in innumerable ways.

Significance of Role played by Sardar Patel :

→ Pre Independent India :

★. Mobilisation of Peasants and organisation of Peasants - Khedasatyagraha / Rowlatt Satyagraha

★. Social empowerment of people in rural areas with support of Gandhi's reconstruction phase in the freedom struggle.

★. Political influence on freedom struggle at critical juncture - No Changers after Non-cooperation Movement

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* Awareness among people through his brilliant and grounded and persuading oratory skills.

* gave inspiration to the future young leaders. like Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose.

* Local cadre of leadership was the success of Gandhian movement - attributed to leaders like Sardarji, Sarojni, C Rajagopalachari etc.

* Participation in movements - NCM, CDM, QIM etc.

Post Independent India :- Partnership with Nehru in future strategy planning (Home Minister).

→ Constituent Assembly - debates

→ Given responsibility to unite India and completed the job with full responsibility - Junagarh, Hyderabad (Police action and united 520+ princely states.

→ Belief in steel frame of India - Bureaucracy - and inspired them for welfare of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Although Sardarji and Bismarck belong to different phases of History, they can be compared:-

→ Unification with Iron hand — Patel - Hyderabad.
— Bismarck - diplomacy, using Austria, Denmark for Prussian unification

→. Influential personality who enjoyed legitimacy of people and thus enjoyed their support.

→ Acted for their National Interest. unification prior to development.

However there were difference in strategies as Patel did not believe in imperialism and India never colonised another state, thus even though both have same end (National interest) but different means to achieve the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The political mobilization in the princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to the national movement. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

रियासतों में राजनीतिक लामबंदी कोई अचानक घटित होने वाली परिघटना नहीं थी, बल्कि एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया थी जिसका संबंध राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के साथ था। उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

India under British were divided into two spheres- British India (colony of British) and the ~~Princip~~ Princely states who enjoyed limited sovereignty but ruling in the name of Princes.

Political Mobilisation in Princely states:

→ Gradual process as the princes in these areas right from beginning tried to suppress any unrest.

→ Congress influence was limited as Congress took active participation to mobilise people under Princely state after 1920s. Eg Nehru heading the Conference of People from Princely states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ organisation of Praja Mandals did points towards will of people to participate in the National Movement.

→ Liberal governance in Princely states like Travancore, Baroda and Mysore also prevented the rise of people against British Imperialism who worked to improve education.

→ Rich Resource base of revenues in states like Hyderabad and Junagarh, Bikaner also made the political mobilisation a slow process in Princely states.

→ Lack of strong leadership in Princely states due to fear of suppression by the King also prevented the organisation of people

→ Britishers' indirect influence in the Princely states made them act like 'Buffers' in the storm water, 'Break' in national uprising

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- However later after 1920s as the mobilisation of people against British became national phenomenon movement reached to these areas.
- Economic hardship of people in princely states - Revenue, peasants' oppression also acted as contributing factor
- Congress also opened the door for participation of people in Indian National Movement and later on unified - with the leadership of Gandhi and other local leaders.

Thus although the mobilisation was gradual but the interest of all people was ultimately unified against the oppressive British regime as well as anti-democratic, anti-people princes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe and responses to it vitiate world peace in the aftermath of the World War-II? Discuss. (250 words) 15

यूरोप के बाहर साम्यवाद के प्रसार की संभावित भयावहता और इसके प्रति अनुक्रियाओं ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विश्व शांति को कैसे भंग किया? चर्चा कीजिए।

The End of World war II saw the ~~prime~~ triumph of two superpowers- US & USSR with capitalism and communism as their respective ideology which remained at loggerheads till the disintegration of USSR.

Spread of Communism outside Europe:

→ In response to Truman doctrine and Molotov Plan, Warsaw pact emerged from Communist Block to aid the newly independent countries as well as European nations re emerging after war.

→ The spread of communist initially was peaceful but as the rivalry b/w the two blocs increased ~~the~~, both blocs used force (military and economic) to increase their sphere of influence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Rise of communist China also aided in increasing apprehension in the Western World

→ Korean War – ultimately leading to Communist controlled Northern Korea and capitalist controlled Southern Korea disturbed the peace in East Asia.

→ Proxy wars in African Continent – Algiers, Egypt, Sudan etc to increase sphere of influence and fear of domino effect.

→ Rising Totalitarianism under Communist regime also disturbed the peace in the mainland Russia as well its neighbouring countries

→ Vietnam War – also proxy war where US militarily interfered to undermine Ho Chi Minh government under Communist banner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Cuban Missile Crisis - also ~~at~~ manifestation of disturbing peace which was later resolved.

→ Spread of communism in Central Asia and Afghanistan - led to repurcussions till today and ultimately ~~end of U~~ disintegration of USSR.

Although Communism provided stable regimes in many countries - China, Eastern Europe but the military intervention of USSR and the totalitarian tendencies of regimes disturbed the peace post World War II.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

North East region of India is geographically isolated and connected to mainland India via 22-25 km wide Chicken neck corridor which has shaped the political developments in the region along with other factors.

States in N.E - result of multiple phases of Reorganisation:

⇒ Multi-ethnic ~~upri~~ uprisings for separate state and autonomy started just after independence - Nagaland under NSCN, Manipur, Tripura etc.

→ Through peace talks and promise of autonomy within Indian union, Unity and Integrity of state was maintained.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ State Reorganisation Act 1956. started the reorganisation in the North East.

→. Nagaland state was carved out of Assam state, adjoining Arunachal and Manipur; however the demand for Greater Nagalim still continues.

→. Meghalaya- at first was substate under Assam but given statehood in 1976.

→ Tripura, Manipur were elevated from ~~fro~~ union territories to complete statehood after the result of rising inter-tribal conflicts. and to grant limited autonomy under Constitutional provisions only.

→ The ~~ex~~ state of Sikkim also has evolved its relation with India from Associate state to complete state after Constitutional Amendment (35th) and it has been peaceful since then

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were elevated from UT status to state along with Goa in 1980s.

→ There are 7 autonomous district council under Schedule 6 of the constitution to meet the secessionist demands of tribals.

→ Peace accords — Mizoram (Rajeev Gandhi govt)
— Tripura
— Recent Bodoland accord
— ongoing Naga talks

Thus the evolution of states in NE has been an process in phases and the state is still negotiating peacefully to fulfil the demands under constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Although globalisation has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in the 21st century. Assess with suitable examples. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है, तथापि इसने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीक्ष्ण बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation is the phenomenon of interconnectedness, interdependence among different regions of the world. The recent phase being globalisation 3.0 started from 1990s has shaped Indian culture in various domains.

Globalisation enriched Indian Culture :-

- India is a nation with global interests vasudhev Kutumbkam — globalisation ~~has~~ is thus in compliance with India's cultural traditions.

- values of liberty, equality, independence in individuals - awareness about rights as well as duties.

- Trade growth - economic opportunities after FDI, FII inflow.

→ Celebration of festivals Christmas etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Poverty Alleviation –

Eg UN estimates - b/w 1995 to 2005, India ∞ elevated 211 Millions out of poverty. ∂ through its Liberalisation and Globalisation policy.

→ Gender Empowerment – changing family structure digital empowerment of women.

→ Exploration of India's comparative advantage in services sector and rise of skilled manpower.
Eg - BPO, ICT, ICTE.

→ Influence of Indian culture abroad - Sanskrit language, Yoga, Meditation, tourism etc.

Challenges along with opportunities

↳ Neglect of Agriculture sector by state

↳ Influence of western traditions in India - Party Culture, Jeans, Pizza, McDonalds, Mall culture etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Feminisation of Poverty along with opportunities cyber threats, lack of social security.

→ Nuclearisation of family from joint family tradition of India

→ Individualism as against communitarianism and communal harmony

→. Children, being influenced by Western Media and the American cultural hegemony impacting Child's behaviour who is thinking Indian culture as inferior.

→ Rising inequalities.

Thus PM Modi has rightly called for globalisation with Humane face and glocalisation - growth of local with global should be the way forward

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Modernistation in the context of India has to be seen differently from the west. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernisation on traditional institutions and activities. (250 words) 15

भारत के संदर्भ में आधुनिकीकरण को पश्चिम की तुलना में अलग ढंग से देखा जाना चाहिए। पारंपरिक संस्थानों और गतिविधियों पर आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As our forefathers like Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore and gandhi have emphasised that we should not blindly follow the westernised Modernisation model and to move ahead with our own strengths and working on our weakneses.

⇒ Modernisation - West V/s India

→ Colonial history has prevented the natural evolution of the country and Britishers have left so many worst legacies which would take years to clean.

→ Impact of Blind Modernisation on Institution such as Bureaucracy -

colonial hangover, conservative, elitism, bureaucratic attitude lacking compassion, empathy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Modernisation of west cannot be imitated in India due to rampant poverty and lack of democratisation in India.. India has to develop its bureaucratic model - based on Indian values - service to humanity, peace, compassion, etc

→ Education Institution - rot learning without critical analysis and less focus on R&D. N.E.P 2020 aims to overhaul it.

→ Political institution and activities. - Modernisation of politics has happened with development of Parliamentary state and Constitution but the functioning of institution still remains traditional, feudal - corruption, nepotism, lack of professionalism

→ Economic Institution - failure of Neoliberal model - rising inequalities - India remaining agrarian economy cannot imitate but has to develop its own model. - Sabka Sath Sabka Vishwas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Caste system –

it has modernised itself with dilution of ritual significance but maintaining its influence in political activities and social influence (Rajni Kothari)

→ Political Modernisation has happened but it did not result into social and economic modernisation – inequality, poverty, corruption etc

West		India	
Economic ↑ Social ↑ Political	Evolved accordingly with development in all spheres.	Political Modernisation	– evolved faster than social economic

⇓

'Overdeveloped state'

Thus India should work towards bridging the gap b/w its different domains for holistic growth and to achieve self reliance in all sector with its own indigenous model of modernisation

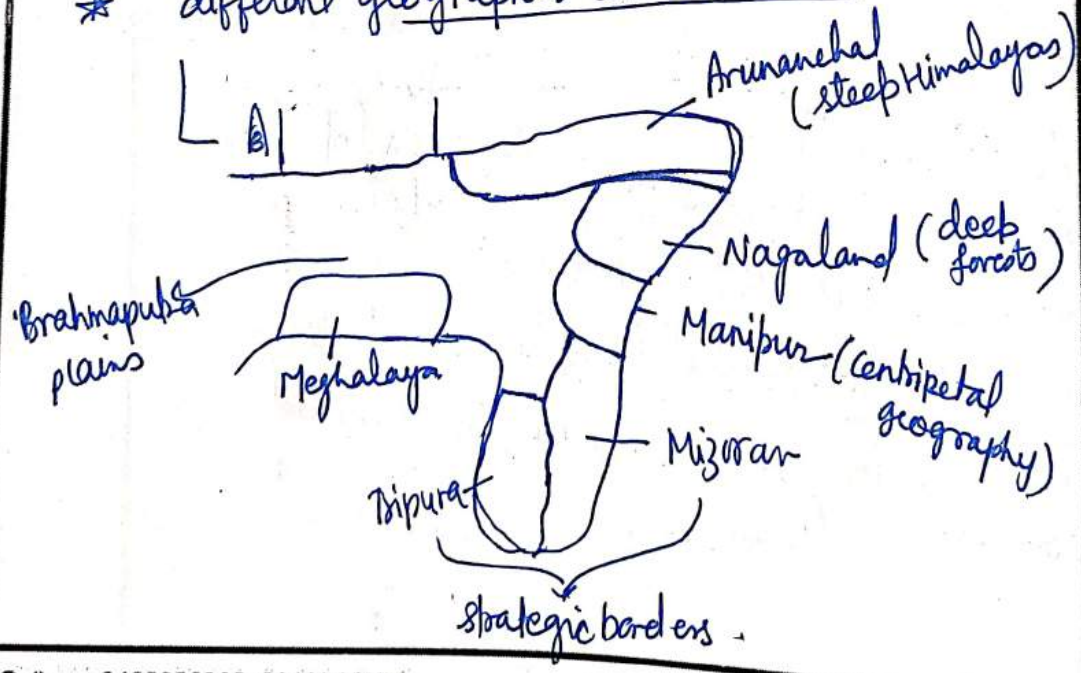
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The term North-East does not convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर शब्द इस क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को संप्रेषित नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अपरिचित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

North East remains one of the least explored, least connected region in India and term 'North East' itself undermines the different heterogenous tradition of the region.

Cultural diversity of the region:

* More than 500 major tribal groups the region is rich in tribal heritage of the country.
* different geographies within North East



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→ Heterogenous geographies give rise to heterogenous cultures.

→ Insurgency impacting development and security of the region – varied variable influence.

A.P, Mizoram, Tripura – largely peaceful.

→ Mineral rich region – oil fields – Assam, coal deposits in Meghalaya and rich forest reserves.

→ Development indicators not uniform – Mizoram, Tripura leading ~~the~~ in education and health indicators.

→ Tourism Potential rich different culture → job growth.

- rich & different cuisine
- tribal traditions varies across states
- Connectivity & Infrastructure remain the issue.

→ Religion and faith diversity.

- Vaishnavism – Assam
- Buddhism – Arunachal
- Christianity – Meghalaya, Mizoram

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→ Diversity in festivals – ranging from Bihu, Lai Haroba, Chakma, Chapchar kut Wangala etc.

→ Rich handloom industry – with a variety of texture along the states.

→ Dances and other cultural traditions – Manipuri dance, harvesting dances with multitude of tribes

North East region

Diverse world of its own

- Cultural
  - Religion
  - Language
  - Faith
- Social tribal identities.
  - social stratification
- geographical
  - Himalaya
  - Rivers
  - Lakes
- Strategic significance

Thus 'North East' in itself does not convey its hidden diversities and needs to be explored by the media, state and individuals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of Monsoon over Indian subcontinent. Explain.

(250 words) 15

एशिया की जलमीनार के रूप में जाना जाने वाला तिब्बत का पठार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में मानसून की प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tibet is the largest plateau, flat roofed, intermontane plateau of the world also known as 'Roof of the world' situated in the North of Himalayas.

Water Tower of Asia

- Emergence and origin of large Asian rivers like – Brahmaputra, Indus, Sutlej, Mekong.
- Home to many glaciers regulating the global climate.
- large territorial extent; heated by shift of ITCZ influence local and global climate.
- Home to many unique, biodiversity and there has been demand to declare it along with Himalayas as Natural Reserve.

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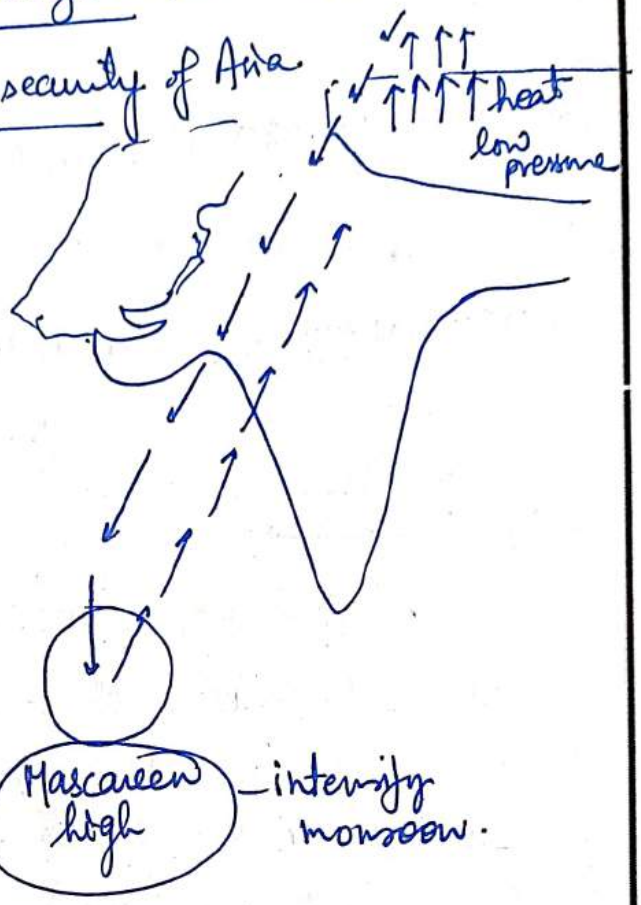
Role in Indian Monsoon System has made it more significant in Water security of Asia



→ Tibet gets heated when the sun moves towards Northern hemisphere

→ Shift in ITCZ Northwards over Tibet and movement of Subtropical Westerly Jetstream above Himalayas into two branch.

→ As surface get heated, due to its higher elevation more heat, it rise and move towards India Ocean with less friction

→ The rising low pressure winds subducts at Mascareen High which is also influenced by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

El Nino and local Indian Ocean weather condition

→ Higher the high Pressure at Mascareen high → Stronger will be Monsoon.
↓
winds carry moisture along with SW trade winds.

→ If there is snowfall in Tibet
↓
less heating of Tibet
↓
~~Low~~ Mascareen high will be lowered
↓
Weak Monsoon would be there.

→ It also diverge the Monsoon winds towards India along with the Himalayas.

Thus Tibet influences the global climate as well as the Indian Monsoon system, the impact of which are still studied due to its dynamic and complex nature.

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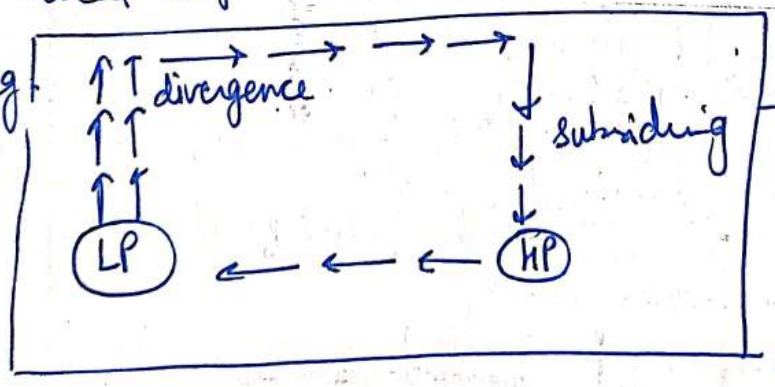
20. What is walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? **(250 words) 15**
वॉकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसो (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

The global climate is although interconnected but its get modified, influenced by local geographical and climatic condition one of them being the walker cell formulation.

Walker circulation implies the movement of pressure belts across the globe driven by windspeed and ocean currents. It is a system which may either be independent of its surroundings or may be formed due to local factors.

Eg.



system acts as walker cell and it circulates around the Earth.

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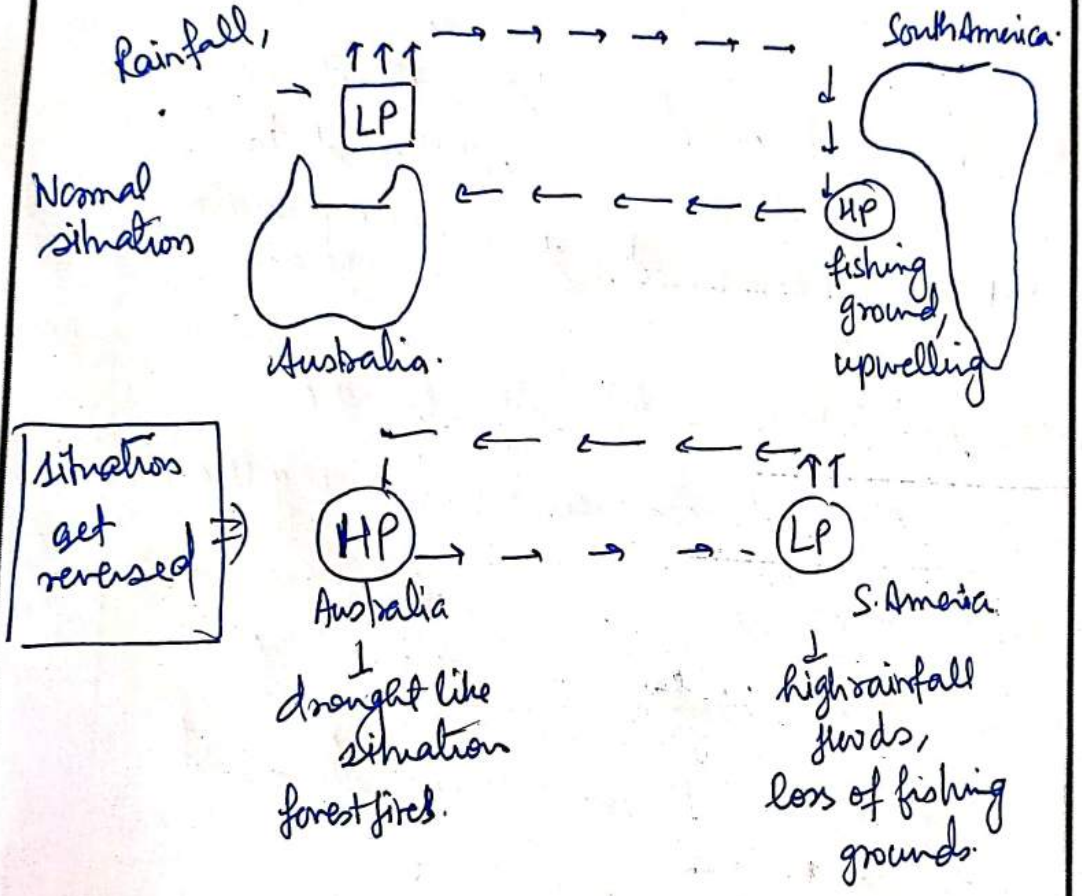
Impact on global climate

Phenomenon of El Nino – also a walker circulation.



The phenomenon of ENSO = El Nino Southern Oscillation → reversal in the ~~the~~ winds in Eastern and western Pacific ocean which further impacts the pressure system in Indian ocean and also the monsoon. This happens due to ocean wind movements, change in pressure conditions.

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The walker cell can either

strengthen ENSO → when it is in alignment with the wind directions and it gets superimposed on it.

weaken ENSO → when it acts as antithetical to ENSO pressure system.

→ Walker circulation – also impacts the Indian Ocean dipole ~~an~~ by reversing the wind direction.

→ It can influence cyclone formation and local wind patterns, temperature and weather conditions.

Thus walker circulation is a closed system of winds which moves and impacts other weather phenomenon and has global influence.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	NISHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	962917
Center	ONLINE	Date	31-12-2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information Commission was established under the Right to Information Act 2005 as a statutory commission headed by the central information Commissioner.

Issues associated with the functioning

- Pendency of cases.
- Lack of coordination among ministries with CIC to disclose and share information
- No standardisation of data
- Ministries & Department have not appointed Public Information officers.
- Recent Amendments
  - Removed the equal status of CIC with CEC
  - tenure of office of CIC to be decided by the central govt

  Impact on the autonomy
- Unfilled vacancies. thus there is lack of manpower considering increasing pressure.

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To address the issues :→

→ Standardisation of data and information

→ Improvement of work culture through proper training and regular workshop of front line officers

→ section 4 to be implemented in its spirit to voluntary disclose information (Jansuchna portal)

→ Public information officer in all departments and coordination.

→ Leveraging technologies to proactively organise → prepare → disseminate → disclose information.

→ Amendments in Official Secrets Acts

Thus RTI is a sunshine act towards good governance and transparent democracy it must be implemented in its true spirit by ensuring smooth functioning of CIC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Constitution provides for Parliamentary democracy in both at the Centre and the state level. (Article 74 & 74 and 163, 164) of the Constitution

There are defacto heads (CM & PM) and defure heads (President) and governor.

Discretionary powers of President

- Absolute veto: under which the President withdd assent → aid & advice CoM
- Suspensive veto: if the reconsidered advice is sent back to the President, he has to give assent to the same.
- Pocket veto: when President does not act on the bill and keep it pending (not in case of Money Bill)
- After 42nd CAA, discretionary power of President were further limited as he can send back the advice only once. the same was not done for Governor
- Discretion during Hung Assembly and death of PM to appoint a New PM.
- When CoM loses majority

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus President is bound by the aid and advice of Council of Minister and the scope of discretion is limited.

Discretionary Powers of Governor.

- Article 163 mentions that CoM will aid and advice governor except in so far when he is required to exercise his discretion
  - constitutional discretion
  - ⇓
  - Reservation for bill for President (200)
- Recommendation of President's Rule.
- Exercising his administrative functions in adjoining territory
- situational discretion.
  - appointment of CM when no clear majority
  - dissolution of CoM when it has lost majority.
- Discretion although is limited in its scope as held by SC in 'Nebam Rabia Case'
  - Reason
  - good faith
  - caution

Thus the Constitution provides for constitutional discretion considering Governor's Role as Representative of Union but it must be exercised respecting mandate ~~by~~ of people and uphold democracy (Sarkaria Commission)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? (150 words) 10
उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

42nd Constitutional Amendment provided for Article 323 A & 323B which empowered parliament to constitute Tribunals

Objectives sought to achieve through tribunals.

- Administrative efficiency Eg- Central Administrative Council Related to ~~d~~ resolution of disputes
- related to Central Services.

- To lessen the burden on Judiciary as government still remains the biggest litigant (~44%).

- To use principles of Natural Justice instead of bound ~~a~~ by procedures under ~~CR~~ CPC, Evidence Act etc.

- ~~To~~ Considering requirement of expertise and specialised resolution - customs, tax related, in house inquiry etc (323B).

for special purposes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Analysis of Performance of Tribunal

→ It has ~~been~~ not been in accordance with the objectives as there is no flexibility in dispute resolution, natural Justice principles not applied

→ appeals to the HC and SC increase appellate burden on Judiciary.

→ Backlog in Tribunals – Eg – NGT despite provision of resolution in 6 months.

→ opaqueness in ~~transparency~~ appointment of posts of Tribunals and there is no standard criteria. However recent amendment to Tribunal Act has attempted to address this concern with fixing of tenure.

Thus the tribunals have not functioned as envisioned due to lack of political will and rigidness in their functionalities. It must be addressed for their efficient functioning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent regulation by the government seeks to control the OTT- Over the Top Platforms such as Amazon, Netflix, etc.

Concerns of overarching regulation :→

* Attempt to curb freedom of expression as recently these platforms have been broadcasting anti-government shows. - fear of censorship.

* Existing capacities of state would not be sufficient to constantly monitor the content.

* Rise of new talent will be curbed as overarching regulation may force these platform to shift their base

* self Regulation is better than govt regulation as it would be easily implemented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ onus on the OTT platforms to design their own code of conduct to avoid unnecessary regulation.

Why Government Regulation is needed

- National Interest can be subverted in absence of any regulation.
- Enmity between different groups considering heterogenous fabric.
- Self Regulation is not working in Media houses. TRP controversy.
- Content Appropriation is also a concern. (Young population of India)

Thus a balance is required so that regulation does not become censorship ~~to~~ and the OTT platforms ~~ha~~ must also design self Regulation Rules considering the wide consumer base. Shyam Benegal Committee also upheld the idea of balancing both.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. (150 words) 10

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The states such as Haryana, AndhraPradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have raised the issue of reservation of private sector jobs for locals time and again.

Arguments in favour of Reservation –

- secure vote bank of the political masters.
- Regional growth considering demands by the locals.
- May deteriorate law and order situation if demands are not met. Eg Jat Agitation, Son of Soil movement in Maharashtra.
- Social Justice – as the growth in agriculture sector is stagnant, reservation can de-stress Agriculture burden – to non farm activities.
- Skill Power of Locals will be boosted which can create spill over effect – boost income, education prospects etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें नहीं)

Ag Arguments against locals reservation

→ demand upto 90% reservation is unfair and anti-meritocracy

→ Strife between states will increase and thus will undermine cooperative federalism.

→. Not profitable for Industries as they ~~at~~ seek skilled manpower thus may hinder ease of doing business.

→ Demands from other states will also increase raising further walls ~~of~~ among states. Domino effect

→ Regional disparities will increase considering demands are against migrants hailing from poor states such as Bihar, Jharkhand etc.

Thus ~~the~~ the states have to strike a balance b/w the two through rational decision, stakeholder participation and investment in skill power and social capital.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. (150 words) 10

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

The DoPT in its training Module has highlighted the need for holistic competence - based on ethics, ethos (work culture), equity and efficiency which the Mission Karamyogi seeks to achieve.

Key elements of Mission Karamyogi :-

→ Skilling and reskilling of Bureaucrats considering governance is becoming complex

→ Direct monitoring under Prime Minister's office along with Cabinet Secretariat.

→ Rules based to Role based governance.

→ Training Modules based on framework of Roles, Activities approach.

→ competencies — Behavioural
— functional
— Domain based

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

→ Data Analytics and leveraging technologies

→ Partnering with experts and other institutes

→ Collaboration of all ministries and departments.

Role in holistic development and state's capacity:-

→ Investment in human Resource development

→ Empathetic and compassionate bureaucracy need of the hour considering rampant poverty

→ Improving the workculture and minimising the menance of corruption.

→ Ensuring efficient public service delivery mechanisms.

→ Leveraging skilled workforce to expedite the digital technologies in civil service Eg. Jan Aadhar enabled governance.

Mission Karmayogi is the need of the hour its timely investment under the Leadership of PM can transform people's orientation towards civil services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA workers ie Accredited Social Health Activists forms the backbone of the rural healthcare due to their penetration and ~~wide~~ reach in the country ~ 10lakh ASHA workers

Role played by ASHA workers :→

↳ Primary healthcare provider in rural areas.

↳ Integrated Child Development Programme implementation ⇒ Anganwadi collaboration.

↳ Testing and quarantine management during COVID-19.

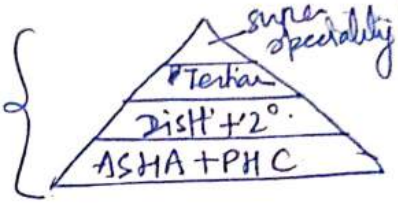
↳ Providing door step delivery in case of maternal healthcare

↳ Awareness about government scheme to local population considering their community base.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Women Empowerment ~~as more than~~ -
↳ as they are trained female workforce

→ Data base generation for ~~a~~ targetted public policy formulation (Rajasthan - success).



Challenges

↳ Lack of sufficient wages & salary.

↳ Timely disbursal is not done due to lack of funds.

↳ Minimum prospects for career enhancement

↳ lack of social security.

↳ Lack of training - challenge to adopt new technologies.

Thus considering these deep rooted roles in the rural hinterland there is need for govt intervention to focus on this workforce by giving proper incentives & skill training.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The government in Union Budget 2020 has provided for Study in India scheme to internationalise higher education which comes with its own benefits & challenges.

Benefits

- India's higher education institute ranking poor - not one in top 100 - thus requirement of huge investment
  - infrastructure
  - Human Resource.
- Public spending on education < 2% of GDP. thus promoting FDI can incentivise fund
- Collaboration with international experts. Joint groups of indigenous & foreign universities
- Foreign exchange earning considering demands of Indian education from Africa

Recently launched IndSAT to boost the same.

Don't write anything this margin

→ Generation of talented pool of students and academicians across the world.

Challenges:

↳ Indian Education system needs to be overhauled considering government regulation.

↳ Promoting extra fund allocation to build up capacities.

↳ May lead to further brain drain if trained manpower find better incentives abroad.

↳ Investment in soft skills and attracting foreign students considering competition from better quality (West) and cheaper in Central Asia & Russia.

Thus there is a need to proactively mitigate & address the challenges to create environment to open up the higher education ~~Gov~~ sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. (150 words) 10

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

The situation is dynamically unfolding in Afghanistan and India needs to assure its participation considering its stakes in the region as well as security in Northern frontier.

Need of Pragmatic Stance

→ Withdrawl of US from the region as well as growing clout of Russia, Pakistan, China and Iran

→ 'Taliban' becoming central to the peace process and thus a rigid stance against Taliban is not in India's interest.

→ Willingness of Taliban to engage with India for its own legitimacy

→ Pakistan's deep state linkage with Taliban to be moderated.

→ India's Connect to Central Asia Policy makes Afghanistan 'geostrategically' non-negotiable.

Don't write anything in this margin

→ Moderating influence of Taliban to build its Hegemony can convince India to change its stance
• and India recently also sent an informal representative in the peace talks.

→ Regional Connectivity – Chabahar-Delaram and Tapi initiative also makes India a key stakeholder in the region.

→ India's investment in Afghanistan – Parliament Building, Training Afghan Army

→ India enjoys the trust of Afghan govt which makes India a better moderator as compared to Pakistan.

Concerns: Afghan led Afghan owned peace process is still the official stance.
↳ worsening security situation can question Taliban's legitimacy.

Thus as the situation evolves & unfolds, India needs to make sure it remains a key stakeholder in talks and thus it must widen its diplomatic options

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

After ~~three~~ nearly three decades the Arab States- UAE and Bahrain have attempted to normalise relations with Israel (After Egypt & Jordan)

Abraham Accords.

- points towards shifting alignments and multialignments in Middle East
- depends on future course as it is still uncertain
- Baby step towards building peace.
- Credibility and legitimacy of Israel is increasing
- efforts of other states such as Morocco & Sudan to normalise relation.

New possibilities for India

1. Considering India's relation with Israel, the MEA has welcomed the normalisation.
2. India walking on the tight rope might feel at ease - considering its stakes - diaspora. (7Mn).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· energy security and geostrategic significance

→ To counter Pakistan's role – eg highlighting Kashmir issues at International forum.

→ India-Israel can collaborate to develop infrastructure and investment in Middle East

→ Greater possibility of stability – can incentivise India to update Look West to Act West

→ Solution to Palestinian issue can be opened up through diplomatic channels.

Concerns

- only a baby step and may be effort of Prez Trump for elections
- Rising Islamic fundamentalism may worsen
- Israel Can capture the Market (Eg Agriculture exports).
- Aggressive Turkey and Iran who called it 'stupidity' effort

Thus nothing can be said with certainity as the situations unfolding but India needs to be constantly at vigil to remain a key stakeholder

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. (250 words) 15

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The success of Electoral democracy in India depends upon the transparency, deliverability of the election promises by the parties.

Election manifesto is the formal document released by the political parties contesting elections which provides the future strategy of the party, its objectives that it would work for after coming into power.

Need for regulation of Election manifesto:

→ To strengthen the representative democracy so that people's choice actually gets fructified.

→. To ensure parties do not engage in free-bees considering the fiscal space of Indian economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ To ensure transparency in the election process and a level playing platform.

→. Election Commission ~~to~~ do not have powers to deregister a party; thus there is a minimum regulation on parties.

→ Parties being outside the ambit of RTI further creates the ~~to~~ layer of opaqueness.

→. High promises and lack of clearly marked strategy for implementation make parties least accountable.

→ Minimise the gap b/w expectation = Aspirations so that electorate are not fo' fooled.

→. Inter party democracy would be established if party is made accountable of what they promise considering their feudal functioning and lack of transparency in funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward :→.

⇒ To proactively bridge the gap b/w content and performance is the moral responsibility of party.

⇒ Amendments in RPA-1951 to increase the power of Election commission to control its regulation over parties.

→ Conduct of Election Rules to be strengthened

→ Role of Media & Social Media & Print Media to create social awareness at by discussing in details the promises & performances.

→ The role of civil society groups such as ADR, PRS. PUCL etc are doing better job to ensure accountability which needs to be promoted.

Thus democracy should not be limited to freedom of people once in five years but mechanism have to be developed to ensure accountability of chosen power and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Bryce has highlighted that to assess the success of any democracy, it can be inferred from looking at the nation's judicial system

Challenges with the Supreme Court

- Pendency of cases in increasing at all levels - SC = 40,000-50,000, HC = 40 lakh, Subordinate = 3.3 Cr.
- Frequent use of Special Leave Petition (136) and 142
- Activist judiciary in expanding the human right jurisprudence with use of PIL
- Time more devolved in appellate hearing than the constitutional cases
- Limited vacancies - need to expedite
- Inefficiency in governance and appellate mechanism delay the fast resolution

Don't write anything this margin

National Court of Appeal - is a mechanism under which separate benches (regional centres - Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai) etc can be set up which would hear the regional appeals and thus ease the burden of Supreme Court.

Advantages

- 245 Law Commission Report and National Commission to Review the Working of Constitution supported the idea.
- Supreme Court could focus on constitutional hearings.
- Backlog ~~reasonsi~~ pending of cases can be scientifically categorised and disposed.
- Justice will become accessible and affordable.
- Decentralisation of Justice delivery would also ease of doing Business (business contracts).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

→ Use of technology must also be expedited along with other necessary reforms in the judicial system (All India Judicial Service, Judicial Accountability Bill)

Thus National Court of Appeal is a sound initiative and it can be expedited to ease the burden of judiciary and to uphold the effeciency of Supreme Court for Indians.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. (250 words) 15

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Constitution of India has been called as the cornerstone of our nation and our constitutional forefathers have envisioned a silent revolution through this holy document as per Granville Austin

Constitution being an amalgmation of spirit of Indian freedomstruggle:

→ India being a democratic & welfare state has been envisioned by the freedom struggle leaders right from the beginning (Lahore Resolution) - Purna swaraj for Indians.

→ Fundamental Rights for Indians - to ensure human dignity to realise fullest potential - Karachi Resolution.

→ Gram swaraj of Gandhi - Article 40 & later 73rd/74th

Don't write anything this margin (Internal assessor only)

→ India has won the freedom through truth and non-violence thus it the constitution also promotes harmony & brotherhood among all

→ International Peace & Cooperation - only Constitution in the world which has incorporated such clause upholds our vision of civilisational values - Article 51 (India's support to anti-colonial movements)

→ Social Justice for all sections & equality - gender, sex, caste etc - has been central tenet - Article 14, 15, 17, 39, 46.

Harijan Sevak Sangh, All India Anti Untouchability League } - freedom struggle.

→ The Communal harmony has also been one of the goal of our freedom struggle - Article 25-28) & Minority rights.

→ Socialist State — SC Bose - National Planning commission
— Peasant & Workers Movement
— Bhagat Singh's Contribution
— Economic critique of colonialism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The integration of Princely states & other special provision (371-371 K) has also been influenced by special needs of such states - divide & rule of British.

Administrative Provisions

→ Government of India Act 1935 has been the ~~most~~ main guiding document
- Governor
- Parliamentary fe
- Bicameral legislature state levels.
- Federalism

→ Government of India Act 1919 - ~~Ad~~ Bicameral at centre level., division of subjects into lists, office of speaker.

→ GoI Act 1909, Indian Council Act 1861, ~~187~~.
Representative govt & provisions of elections.

→ Govt of India Act 1858: Provision for civil services

Thus the administrative structure has been mainly based on. British legislations and the philosophy Basis on the ideas of freedom struggle.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. (250 words) 15

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Approach~~ Around 70% of population in India still lives in the rural hinterland making their inclusive growth central tenent for India's development paradigm

Swamitva Scheme

- Centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- To provide conclusive land ownership to the rural population of their land holding.
- schemes will be implemented with the support of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats
- use of digital technologies will also be expedited.
- Time bound implementation of scheme in around 6 Lakh villages of India.

Intended benefits.

- sense of ownership and empowerment after conclusive documentation which has been a pending agenda since independence
- Land use policy would be implemented which would be prerequisite for land pooling and land transfer.
- Credit growth in case of collateral documents for the rural populace
- Database for government policy formulation - for implementation of other schemes.
- Synalliances with other state govt policies such as Bhoomi Rashi etc.
- Transparency in land ownership to prevent future land related disputes

Issues in implementation

- Stagnation due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Timely implementation requires strict regulation.
- Land ownership should be done in transparent manner and nexus b/w Patwari - Sarpanch - higher caste should not create troubles for lower caste.
- Huge number of villages - requires funds
- Scattered land holding - complexities

Thus the executive must address the challenges to properly implement the schemes for transparent database and legal ownership for village population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good governance according World Bank implies the implementation of policies of government in a transparent accountable manner ~~in~~ with support from citizen participation.

Stakeholders in government functioning

- Civil society, NGOs, SHGs, international agencies
- government
  - Legislature, Judiciary, Executive
  - Coordination & data standardisation
- Fourth Pillar of democracy, Media & social Media
- community and people at large.

Information being the new oil for the machinery of government, it requires its smooth dissemination to all stake holders for machine to work efficiently.

Advantages of sharing of information

- Legitimacy & trust of the govt is restored.
  Eg. Mygov.in, National Data Analytics Platform of Niti Aayog

- Scrutiny of the government functioning becomes easier by the civil society and the citizens alike. Eg success of ADR, PUCL, PRS - holding govt accountable.

- Digitisation of Public Services becomes easier with standardisation of all information. Eg. Aadhar Enabled Payment System.

- Sharing of information also provides feedback mechanism for better policy formulation. Role of SHG & NGO - ~~sample~~ Samta, Kudumbshree.

- Soft diplomacy through organisation such as ORS India ~~to~~ in collaboration of govt.

→ Efficient public service delivery mechanism by holding bureaucracy accountable – Eg- Citizen's Charter & Social audit.

→ Sharing of information is not just limited to accessibility but also grievance redressal mechanisms eg- CPGRAMS, &.

→ Efficiency of economic functioning = GeM marketplace, eNAM, creating unified marketplace.

Concerns: Critical Information ~~for~~ must be protected for National Security

↳ Digital divide must not give rise to digital inequality.

↳ Proactive disclosure under Section 4 of RTI and further strengthening of RTI Act

Thus sharing of information drives e governance with good governance and provide strengthened roots for inclusive democracy with transparency.

16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate. (250 words) 15

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Gunnar Myrdal has called India a soft state where overlapping functions of different organs results into lack of implementation and accountability. It has also been called an 'overdeveloped' state

Oversized and Bloated government :

→ In the provision of basic amenities govt has central and oversized role. e considering huge population under poverty.

- Education
  - SSY.
  - NEP.
  - MiddayMeal
- Health
  - Ayushman Bharat
  - PMRVY.
  - TBHarega.
- Infrastructure Building
  - LNEP NIP
  - L PMGSY.
  - L Bharatmala Sagarmala.
- Hunger & Food
  - NFSA
  - Poshan
  - PMMVY
- Social Justice
  - Reserv

State has the central role to play making government's presence universal & Bloated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Role of Public Sector units – earlier years due to planned model of development – in critical as well as non critical sectors – Coal, Consumer Band, Iron & Steel, Railways, Airways

→ Public Sector Banks – still remain dominant in the Indian development paradigm.

NPA ⇒ Recapitalisation issues ⇒ Welfare of public

(maintenance of by govt)

→. National security – considering India's geographical location which also requires government's presence for growth as well.

Act as drag :

(1) It is said that government has no business in doing business, it must exit from non-critical ~~strat~~ sectors

Coal Mining. | Airways (Air India) | Industries (non-critical)

Don't write anything in this margin (this area is reserved for examiner)

(2) Rampant corruption in bureaucracy further creates drag further they enjoy the funds' implementation discretion

(3) Limited role of Private Sector in infrastructure, Banking sector, research and development

(4) Over regulation by states
- hinders ease of doing business
- Rent seeking & Nepotism
- hinders growth & entrepreneurship environment

Recent Efforts by govt
- Strategic disinvestment
- opening private sector collaboration – NIP, ISRO PPP.
- Minimum government & Maximum governance & improving EoDB ranking (64)
- Privatisation of sectors – Airways, coal (Deregulation)

Thus present govt is rightly moving towards its role as facilitator than a regulator as highlighted by PM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The recent COVID Pandemic has highlighted the need for massive investment in health infrastructure and also exploring the digital technologies for the same

National Digital Health Mission
'a step in the right direction'

→ Implemented by Ministry of Health with support from MiETY & Niti Aayog.

→ creation of digital health identity.

→ database of population for policy formulation

→ Integration of hospitals and creating an integrated system - robust functioning.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Includes the following

- Aadhar linked identity
- details of doctors. Digidoctors.
- Personal health records accessible to individual.
- Database for Medical stores, Pharmacies hospitals

linking all stakeholders with the facilitation by the govt

⇒ Improving Transparency, efficiency and accountability at all levels - eases the monitoring by the government.

→ Prerequisite for telemedicine as doctors would be easily linked to a digitally empowered patients.

→ Proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat and other health insurance scheme.

→ Creating a robust loop where there is integration → within public healthcare system — Rural & urban — doctors, hospitals, Pharmacies

↓ Healthcare system and individual patient

→ Bridge the healthcare gap in the rural areas.

Concerns

↳ Critical information & private health records of patients – (chances of social stigma – AIDS, HIV etc).

↳ National security issue

↳ Increasing threats of cyber terrorism, cyber theft, malware etc.

↳ Population mapping for unethical purposes illegal drugs etc.

Thus the concerns have to be proactively addressed for ~~now~~ efficient ~~for~~ implementation of NDHM to transform the healthcare system in India.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. (250 words) 15
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The plight of the migrant workers was witnessed by the whole nation during the lockdown which highlights they are in most need of social safety net for a just livelihood.

Concept of 'One Nation One Ration Card & its benefits:-

→ One Ration card - would be issued to all citizens which would be linked to their Aadhar identity cards

→ It would be applicable throughout India thus making the individual beneficiary in the home state as well as the host state.

→ Cooperative Federalism would be promoted boosting Inter-state migration

→ Migrants would be able to receive his PDS share throughout in India as his details would be linked to Central database

which would be linked to his Aadhar card & ration card and through verification of through e-POS Machines, he will easily receive his share without delay.

→ It would further be extended to other govt schemes and not just limited to the PDS - food distribution.
- Voting
- pensionschemes.
- health benefits.

→ Transparency and fraud Ration cards would be removed add removing inclusion & exclusion errors.

→ Efficiency for administration for effective mapping of migrant population labour Ministry could use the same

→ Gender empowerment - women being 48% of Interstate migrant population.

Concerns to be addressed

- Technological infrastructure – electricity & use of e-POS machine
- coordination of states
- Avoiding duplication and fake identity to weed out fault beneficiaries

Thus 'One Nation One Ration Card' aims to bridge the gap b/w migrant population and their deserving governance share and welfare which must be realised through timely implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. (250 words) 15
विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

WTO is a successor of the erstwhile GATT ie General Agreement on tariff and trade (formed in 1947), formed after Maarakech treaty to strengthen economic cooperation between nations' economies.

Multiple challenges eroding credibility:

- Operational challenges = the appointments in the Dispute Resolution Tribunal is been halted by US considering its trade dispute with China and China's growing role in the organisation
- Ministerial conference is not held regularly due to stagnant talks.
- Stagnant Doha Development Agenda wrt strife b/w developing & developed countries.

→ Rise of Regional economic agreements due to its stagnation. Eg. RCEP.

→ Growing control of aggresive nations such as China - controlling the officials by bribing them.

→ Compliance mechanism is not robust:- growing trends of protectionism, ~~too~~ tariff and currency wars.

→ Issue of Differential Treatment and Special Provisions for Developing countries is also becoming another challenge.

→ Rising trends of Bilateral agreements and general decline of Multilateralism.

→ China flouting the trade norms via unfair trade practices + WTO's silence on it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

→ WTO still remains a significant player as more than 80% of world trade happens under its regime.

→ Crucial for developing countries considering its democratic functioning - one country - one vote & special provisions.

→ Economic slowdown throughout world makes its role even more imperative for global growth.

→ Is one of the strongest pillar - IMF — WTO — WB for global multilateral governance and peace in International trade.

Thus reforms in the functioning of WTO with participation of all countries in instilling efficiency in its organs should be the way forward.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. (250 words) 15
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) मंडोम में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is the regional grouping of five member states in the Bay of Bangal region - India, Bangladesh, SriLanka, Nepal and Bhutan and two from SouthEast Asia - Myanmar and Thailand

Indispensable for India

→ Regional trade within South Asia is less than 5% of total trade in the region - economic interconnectivity.

→ Stability and development in the North East Region considering its geographical isolation and requirement of infrastructure.

→ To exploit the multimode transport corridor & their timely implementation such as Kaladan Multimodal transport on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Securing critical sea line of communication - maritime cooperation

→ Bridge to India's Look East & Act East

→ Integration of Energy Infrastructure and boosting Energy trade among nations - Bhutan, ~~Bhu~~ Bangladesh & Nepal ⇒ Hydropower.

→ Pakistan's presence in SAARC hindering South Asian Regionalism

→ To counter Chinese hegemony in south Asian neighbourhood

→ Pivot for India being Net Security Provider in Indian ocean region with collaboration of key stakeholders.

→ People to People contact would be strengthened building soft diplomatic skills.

Don't write anything in this margin (Strictly for invigilator use only)

→ Pivot to India's neighbourhood first and PM's goal of Panchamrit = 'Sanskriti, Samvaad, Samriddhi, Samaan, & suraksha'

Dialogue, cooperation, internal security + maritime security & India's dream of leading power with cooperation of all.

→ Hydrodiplomacy by building pressure on China to cooperate

Concerns
- India's ~~dere~~ promise doesnot match its delivery deficit.
- Infrastructure connectivity.
- China's debt trap diplomacy

Thus BIMSTEC is backbone of India's Neighbourhood first policy and regional connectivity to boost trade, and ensure development in the South Asian region.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1524)

Name of Candidate	NISHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	962917
Center	ONLINE	Date	30-12-2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. (150 words) 10

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The father of Green Revolution in India MS-Swaminathan has rightly said that if Agriculture goes wrong in India nothing else have a chance to go right in this country, making reforms in Agriculture sector an imperative.

Tenancy Reforms

- Associated with giving legal protection to the tenants ie who work on farms not owned by them
- Also ensure legal ownership of landowners - database
- crucial due to land fragmentation 84% farmer own < 2 hectare and own 47% of farmland.
- Agricultural Modernisation and Mechanisation can happen if tenants enjoy protection
- Requires political will - success in first generation reforms W.B, Kerala etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Also destress the farming sector by incentivising farmers to opt for non-farm activities.

Model Land Leasing Act, 2016

↳ initiative of NITI Aayog; Land - State subject.

↳ Landuse policy requires change due to increasing pressures from industrialisation & urbanisation.

↳ Provides for conclusive land ownership rights to incentivise farmers and remove the fear of illegal occupation

↳ Credit Availability would be easier to tenants.

↳ Productivity of the land would also increase with better inputs

Thus Land Leasing Act is step in right direction, central govt should incentivise state governments to adopt the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. (150 words) 10

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSMEs are central to India's economic and social development paradigm

MSME
- >50% firm in rural sector.
- 14% entrepreneurs are women
- 28% contribution to GDP.
- 40% of exports contribution
- employment to 111 Million.

Challenges that restricted entry of MSME into foreign market:

- Lack of liquidity and credit availability.
- Infrastructure and high logistics cost (14% of GDP).
- lack of required skill set
- govt regulation of adherence to quality standards
- quality for global standards lacking - sanitary & phytosanitary norms especially in food processing sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Strict labour laws restricting the growth of Micro & Small enterprises into Medium enterprises. restricting economies of scale which could cut costs

Initiatives by the government

→ TReDS platform to ease liquidity through e-voice from NBFC sector.

→ Credit linked guarantee schemes - to facilitate loan availability to the sector - under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package.

→ Production linked incentive schemes - in sectors like electronics, pharma etc.

→ Mega food Parks, PM-KISAN-SAMPADA, TOPS → TOTAL scheme to incentivise MSME to enhance food exports.

→ MSME sambandh, MSME Samadhan - grievance redressal

→ SFURTI, ASPIRE - for training & upgradation

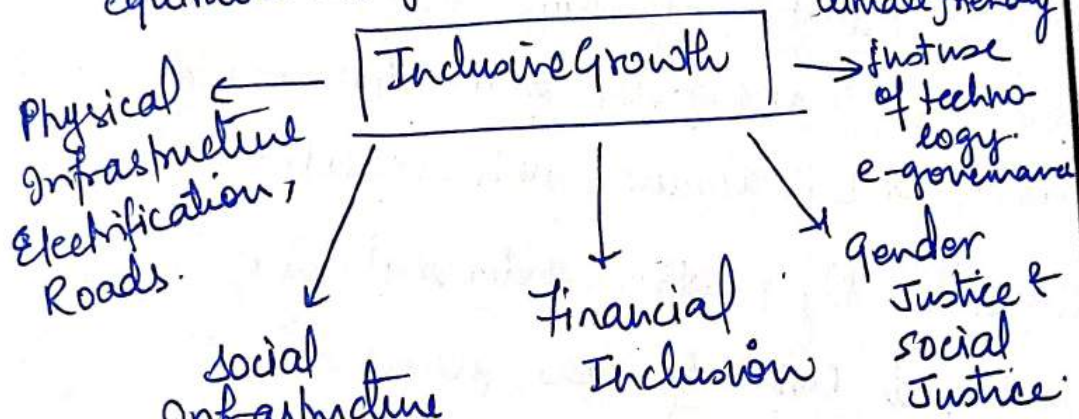
→ Disallowing tenders below ₹200cr -

MSME requires handholding support of the government to realise its full potential

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. (150 words) 10
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's march towards 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishwas' ie inclusive growth which implies that all the segments of Indian economy not only participates but also receives equitable benefits.



Inclusive Growth ⇌ SDG :→

→ The goal of India to eradicate poverty & hunger - POSHAN Abhiyan, NFSA, PMGKY. are in sync with SDG 1 & 2.

→ Ensuring Health for All - Aayushman Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→. Education for all, girl child Education, focusing on learning outcomes - New Education policy - SDG4 - quality Education for all.

→. Equitable growth, sustained industrial growth with social security safety net = Labour codes, Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

→. Climate Resilient Infrastructure, Disaster Risk Reduction = Goal 9 of SDG - India's initiative of NDMP, CDRI in alliance with Sendai framework

→ Climate friendly growth = India is ahead of meeting its INDC by 2030, Green India Mission, SBM, Renewable Energy.

→ Financial Inclusion - PMJDY to empower people.

→ Infrastructure building - National Infra. Pipeline

Thus the inclusive growth is the practical manifestation of SDG and India should vigorously implement these policies to be role model for other countries by achieving SDGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? (150 words) 10

क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India has recently declined to be member of RCEP where one of the contentious issue was Rule of origin - strict compliance.

Rule of origin = determines the national origin of a product

Need for evolving 'Rule of origin - an appropriate system

- Dumping of Chinese goods ~~to~~ indirectly from the country with whom India has FTA
- Adversely impact the indigenous industries by capturing the market
- Against the WTO principles of unfair trade practices.
- Hinders transparency in International trade.
- Difficulty in custom clearance in absence of Rules of origin
- Can impact National Security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by India

- India opted out of RCEP.
- Transparency in customprocedures through use of technology Eg ICEDASH.
- Strengthening custom clearance By amending CustomRules2020.
- Auto trigger Mechanism can also be extended against countries flouting FTA & PTA norms.
- Stricter e-commerce regulations Flipcart, Amazon have to show the country of origin
- Appellate Mechanism to raise concerns at Director General of Foreign Trade.

Rules of origin becomes essential to ensure fair trade and proper implementation of FTA & PTA, hence an appropriate system to ensure it has to be way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.
(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

MSP ie Minimum support price is a mechanism by which government assures the farmers to buy their produce at this 'minimum' price, it is recommended by CACP and announced by the government before sowing season.

Need of MSP in 1960s:

- to boost up production by providing incentives to the farmers for guaranteed procurement at fixed price.
  (1960s - India had to import food grains - USA)
- For food security - poor population MSP is prerequisite for PDS system.
- For implementation of Green Revolution incentivise HYV seeds, Wheat, Rice.
- to accelerate rural growth by promoting agricultural development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Shortcomings of the Present system:

- MSP is announced for only few crops - restricting the crop diversification (Wheat, Rice - predominant)
- only 4% of produce is procured under MSP.
- Small and marginal farmers are not benefitted
- inefficiencies of market - Demand - supply constraints
- FCI - Food Corporation of India's role is restricted to North India negligible procurement in Eastern India.
- Burgeoning food subsidy and decline in public investment in Agriculture infrastructure → declining productivity.

Way forward

- Diversify crop cultivation - govt should increase MSP for crops such as Pulses, Oilseeds
- Price Deficiency Payment scheme (Bhaugtam, Bhavpar)
- expansion of Market for farmers - recent farm bills.

Thus the existing flaws should be addressed to maintain agriculture a viable economic activity & double's farmer's income

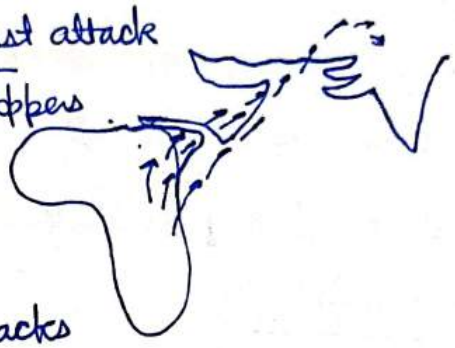
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Climate change is altering the weather patterns across the world which is impacting the vegetation as well as the vegetation.

- India in 2020 has faced locust attack locust are small flying grasshoppers usually remain in colony and feed on grasses.



- It is predicted that such attacks would become normal in the coming years to come.
- As the weather and climate is becoming warmer due to global warming → oceans are becoming warmer → cyclones are increasing → Arabian sea is becoming prone to cyclone compared to previous years

→ cyclones are causing rainfall and hence green vegetation is lushing due to which the breeding of locust has increased as they feed on green grass.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Winters are also getting shorter increasing the lifespan of such swarms.

→ Monsoon patterns also assist the movement of locusts towards the Indian mainland.

→ Warmer Indian oceans ~~are~~ is also assisting the phenomenon due to El Nino and warmer waters. Positive Indian ~~&~~ ocean dipole also increases the rainfall.

Threat of Locust

- → food security of the nation
- → Reduced income of farmers
- → Requires proactive approach
- → coastal areas are more prone

India has established Locust warning centre at Jodhpur thus its capacity, and early warning system has to be boosted and farmers should be provided with measures to prevent the losses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. (150 words) 10

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon nanotubes are nanomaterial (<100nm) of carbon element which is rolled into a tube like structure.

The properties of carbon changes when it is reduced to nanoscale (1-100nm) which also increases its applications.

Properties of Carbon nanotubes

- Conductivity is enhanced - can be used to transmit electricity.
- Strength is higher because of covalent bonds
- Flexibility is higher which can withstand tension.
- Ductility - can be stretched into wires.
- Thermal expansion.
- high sensitivity = use in sensors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Applications of carbon nanotubes:

→ In Medical sciences - to deliver drugs into the body

→ In transmission of electricity and storage.

→ In communication technology

→ Manufacturing of synthetic fibres of special quality - heat resistant, stain resistant.

→ Manufacturing of electronic devices - conductivity properties.

Concerns — toxicity is yet not properly studied
— harm to the skin of humans.
— costly due to sophisticated technology

Hence comprehensive approach is required to properly analyse the challenge and exploit the applications.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. (150 words) 10
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India is considered as the pharma-centre of the world which exports cost efficient medicine to the poor and under developed and developing country of the world.

India is also criticised by the big Pharma techcompanies for weak IPR regime in Pharma sector although government has responded to allegations considering public health and poverty in the nation.

Domestic Patent Regime privileges public health as:

→ Provision of compulsory licensing - for government to manufacture cheaper medicine without/with seeking permission from pharma industry.

→. Evergreening of patent is not allowed
Pharma industry introduce minute changes and again seek patents of the new medicine which the govt does not allow.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Parallel Importation – importing drugs without the consent of the patent holder for public health.

→ Government has control over data exclusivity if the product is in use in foreign countries already for public interest

Concerns

→ May discourage pharma industries ~~increase~~ to invest in research & technology

→ Concerns by the foreign nations during trade negotiations

→ Generic medicines cuts the profit margin of industries

However public health is a major concern in India and generic medicine saves the lives of poor and needy. Thus Drugs Cosmetics Act tries to balance both IPR Regime along with Public health

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. (150 words) 10

भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As the security situation in Indian subcontinent is worsening - aggressive china and irresponsible rogue Pakistan, there has been need to overhaul and modernize our borders.

'One border - One force' effectively means. at a particular border with another country there should be deployment of single ~~bo~~ force. Currently there are multitude of forces such as ITBP, BSF, SSB, Assam Rifles along with the three Military forces.

Advantages of One Border One force:

→ Administrative efficiency.

→ Unified ~~m~~ force with uniform standards.

→ Modernisation would be easier with specific focus.

→ In house compliance and proficiency in the work force.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ chances of promotion within the force for the personnel would be easier instead of IPS hijacking all senior level posts

Concerns:

→ There cannot be compartmentalisation of forces as there is often need of multi-level responses

Eg- Army along with BSF at India-Pakistan Border - synergies already developed.

Indo Tibetan force - are trained for high altitude warfare they have to be accompanied with air force etc

→ within one border there are different terrain. ~~Area~~ Arunachal / Ladakh - in case of china

→ Sashastra seema Bal has already developed synergies with Nepal force

Thus there should be more focus on integration, syergies, modernisation, capacity building and gradual attempt to utilise the strength of specific forces. instead of going for one-size-fit-all approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. (150 words) 10
भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Indian frontiers have different security, political and development needs and thus there has been a need to create a new cadre for these areas.

Benefits for new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative service

- Specialised training would be easier in synergies with the defence forces.
- Efficient utilisation of 7500 km of coastline
- Cater to the need of specific demands of people in the frontier areas. Eg. Anantnag in J&K, Gangtok in Sikkim.
- People will feel secured and trust deficit would be minimised.
- Focused development — Infrastructure, Education, Health
- To effectively manage the international influence by boosting intelligence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns for the same:

→ Central and All India Services are already trained to deal with variety of challenges.

→ Synergies between security forces and Indian Police forces - already established.

→ Extra funds and trained manpower would be required.

→ Overlapping functions of security forces, armed forces and administrative forces.

Thus the idea of special frontier forces has to be brainstormed further and can be applied on a pilot basis with specific and identified functions and cost benefit analysis has to be made.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. (250 words) 15

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Union Budget 2020-21 has envisioned a detailed framework to achieve the objective of Aspirational India with focus on Agriculture, Industry and Infrastructure and a Caring society.

Aspirational India
↓
Easing of Living for citizens
- Agriculture growth
- Education
- Ease of Doing Business
- New economy & Science
- Inclusive growth for all.

Agriculture Sector

- provision for constitution 10,000 FPO.
- Agriculture Infrastructure fund.
- funds allocation for PMFBY, PMKisan, SHC for all beneficiaries of PMKISAN.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Cold storage infrastructure.

→ Dhanlakshmi - Women SHG led - village based cold storage and storage infrastructure

→ Kisan Rail - for ease of transport

→ Livestock health = eradicating FMD, other such diseases in sheep etc

Education - allocation of ~99,000 Cr
- 59,000 Cr school
- 39000 Cr Higher edu

+ 3000 Cr - skill education.

↳ New Education Policy.

↳ FDI in education sector; Study in India programme = INDSAT etc

↳ National Police University National Forensic Uni

↳ Linking District hospital + Medical college

↳ National Recruitment Agency.

Health Sector
- Funds for PMJAY
- TB Harega Desh Jeetega
- Health and Sanitation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Culture and Tourism
- 5 Centre for Museums identified – Raichigarhi, Deimabad etc
- Numismatics Museum in WBengal
- Tribal Museum Jharkhand
- National Institute for Heritage – institute of eminence

Ease of Doing Business
- Infrastructure – National Infrastructure Pipeline
- Special Credit facility for MSME – (RODTEP)
  - NIRVIK
  - Production linked incentive
- Promotion to Food Processing Industries.
- Removal of DDT, Rationalising Direct Tax. and reducing Corporate Tax.

New Economy
- Data Clusters and Data Park
- Fibre to Home Connection
- National Textile Mission
- National Mission on Quantum Technology
- ~800Cr for Climate Resilient and Green Economy

Thus Budget 2020-21 has provided for a detailed & and comprehensive focus for different segments for inclusive growth and aspirational India with Ease of Living for all, now focus should be on mission and implementable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. (250 words) 15
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India remains predominantly an agrarian economy with 56% population directly dependent on it for livelihood and 17% contribution to GDP.

The recent reforms have tried to address some of the long pending challenges of the Agriculture sector.

Farmers Facilitation to Trade Act / to reform the APMC Marketing system

→ Farmer (25Rs) → Commission Agents → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer (100Rs)
huge chain of intermediaries

→ To boost farming income by expanding the scope of market outside APMC

→ To cut down the tax costs and fee that farmers have to pay

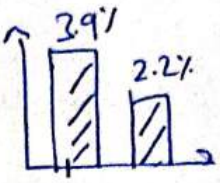
→ To make demand-supply cycle market oriented. (economic survey)

↓ Better Remuneration to the farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Farmers' Service Act – to promote contract farming

- to create avenues for investment in Agriculture
  - % age of GDP Public investment in agriculture



- To provide for assured buyer for farmers through contracts.
- Better seed quality, machine inputs as per the contractor demand
- Farmer is recognised as weaker party
- No permanent structure can be built and no change in land ownership.

Amendments in Essential Commodities Act

- to incentivise private sector to build cold storage and stocking facilities.
- to ease the government intervention of import tariffs.
- to promote crop diversification.
- Despite regulation price control not effective As recently witnessed in onion case.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges accompanying these reforms

- Alternate avenues to the intermediaries in APMC
- Proper implementation of e NAM as still ~~so~~ not even half of APMC mandis are linked
- Public investment in Grameets
- Assurance of MSP -- to farmers to allay the fear as it still forms basis for PDS.
- Diversify role of FCI along with decentralised procurement
- Strict regulation and grievance redressal mechanism to enforce contracts.
- 'Input Based Subsidy' to farmers to boost their incomes - Irrigation, ~~Mar~~ Farm Mechanisation
- Lastly, Agriculture Reforms - Land Pooling - Land Consolidation

Winning the trust of farmers has to be the prerequisite for success of these farmers and government has to address all the fears to move ahead with reform

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? (250 words) 15

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप मे एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन मे जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

· India's logistics costs is still one of the highest in the world (14% of GDP) highlights the need to utilise the geographical features-rivers, elevation etc to build logistics infrastructure for ease of doing business.

Multimodal Transport → requires multiple integration

Ports → Hinterlands → Manufacturing centres → use of road, riverwaterways

Objective is to minimise the frieght cost by integrating — Ports. Railways | Airways UDAN | Roadways

India's internal river water trade is still negligible

7500km coastline is not integrated with different modes of transport to mainland.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

- Modernisation and electrification of Railways is still pending with negligible use of lighter coaches
  The recently inaugurated freight corridor can be a way forward
- Irrational tax structure with cross subsidies making freight cost higher and thus leading to higher operational cost
- Roadways has been a success in the last few years - with mission mode implementation of Bharatmala, Setubandh, National Highway Development, 35km/day - road was constructed under PMGSY.
  Challenges remain
  - Corruption tenders
  - Land acquisition
  - delays causing higher costs
- Airways UDAN - Regional connectivity scheme
  - can be way forward for NE connectivity
  - challenges - higher costs, inefficient utilisation of airports and needs investments (PPP)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Ports - The recently Brought Port Authorities Bill — to ease administrative efficiency
- turnaround time remain higher.
- connectivity to hinterland along with waterways - Jal Marg Vikas - Haldia - Sahibganj

→ Siltation of ports

Inter-river water trade → Potential to be developed in Assam - Brahmaputra and southern States.

Opportunities & Wayforward

→ Integration can not be smooth unless specific challenges of these multiple transports are addressed.

→ Bharatmala ↔ Sagarmala ↔ UDAN ↔ Jal Marg Vikas - project, strategy has to be evolved to link them efficiently and boosting growth of industrial centres.

⇒ Hence synergies have to brought by linking them all and addressing the inefficiency in each mode and providing administrative support

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

COVID19 has exposed us that the workers in informal sector lives without any job security, social security benefits, although they are the drivers of Indian economy but hasn't received proportional attention.

Vulnerabilities of workers in Informal Sector

- In the fear of Labour Laws the ~~con~~ industries are lethargic and are not expanding the capacities leading to ⇒ 'dwarfism' ↓ falling productivity.
- Lack of implementation of Employee Provident fund scheme due to poor regulation
- Wages remaining lower than the Minimum floor wages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Poor skilling with no effort from the industrial class to build the capacity.

→ Poor academic – industrial ~~syerg~~ synergies.

→ Poor safety provisions in the informal sector. Recent blasts in Delhi – poor safety mechanism puts them at mercy. (Vishakhapatnam –)

→ ~~98% lab~~ 97% labour force in informal sector – becomes imperative and therefore these concerns have to be addressed.

→ 144 odd labour laws. – creates hurdles both for employee and the employer.

→ No agreed definition of Migrant labour and lack of interstate ~~syer~~ synergies for their benefits.

Opportunity to Rebalance – formal – informal economy dynamics :–

→ Economic Survey has highlighted the need of documentation and formalisation of work force.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Rationalisation of the labour laws.

→ Database creation with coordination of Ministry of Labour, Home Ministry and state govts.

→. Investment in skilling and Reskilling as Industry 4.0 unveils and there is a need to upgrade the skills.

→. Incentivise industries to expand capacities

Better productivity

Better wages for labour ← More demand ← More growth

cycle of virtue will be developed.

→.

PM has recently highlighted the need for 'Shramyev Jayate' ie welfare of labour has to be our objective government thus has to incentivise ease of doing business as well ensure labour-welfare - for their ease of living.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. (250 words) 15

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

As India has recently ~~highli~~ elevated its target of renewable energy of 475GW by 2030, 'gas based economy' becomes crucial to be worked upon.

Drivers for Gas-based economy

- multiple uses - fertilisers, transport etc
- to reduce our oil imports and thus maintain current account deficit.
- Pollution-free source with different avenues - hydrogen based, Methanol based, biogas etc, CNG, H-CNG etc
- cheaper, easier to transport.
- Unexplored reserves - Coal seam gas, Krishna-Godavari offshore resource.
- Inexhaustible resource for future economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

- Requires investments in Research and technologies to boost up the capacity.
- Share of Gas based energy still remains less than 10% with more focus on Coal based thermal plants.
- Dependence on gas imports as gas reserves in India are not explored yet
- Over dependence on cheaper coal based energy and solar power, wind power competition.

Thus challenges have to be addressed to realize the unexplored potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें नहीं)

Steps taken by the govt

- Upgradation of NELP to HELP = Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing policy - to grant license of different gas based reserves under single license.
- Incentives through National Bio fuel Policy 'Biogas' - from non-food based resources.
- Gobardhan Yojna - for decentralised Biogas production.
- Pradhan Mantri Ganga Usja Project = pipeline building - CNG, LNG fuels Eastern States
- Planning 'One Nation One gas Grid'

Thus future economy has to be gas based economy as one of its pillars thus government along with pvt sector has to build capacities for the same

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. (250 words) 15

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The World Meteorological Organisation in its 2019 Report has highlighted the menance of ocean deoxygenation, ocean acidification and ocean warming which points towards future challenges to be addressed.

Endangering of Marine and Coastal ecosystem due to Climate change & associated events:

→ Global temperatures are rising (IPCC Report) also warming the oceans → as oceans are warming → thermally expanded → higher precipitation → raising waterlevels

→ Ocean warming ⇒ Coral Bleaching
↓
sensitive to heat, precipitation and oxygen levels

called as tropical rainforests of oceans ⇒

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

they are home to millions of biodiverse species.

→ Changes in the Atlantic-Indian-Pacific ocean conveyor belt - that regulates the temperature and prrainfall patterns - changing migration of marine species.

→ Increases ~~abs~~ events of Cyclones, tsunamis also impact the coastal ecosystem like mangroves often leading to their destruction.

→ Melting of ~~oceans~~ ~~Arti~~ glaciers & ice. Arctic and Antarctica ecosystem are changing
└ also changing the salinity & sea levels.

→ Changing temperature and climatic conditions are impacting the productivity of the oceans which consequently changes the marine lifecycle.
phytoplanktons → zooplanktons → fishes → sharks.

→ Wetlands and Estuaries = which hosts diverse marine organisms are also adversely impacted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17.

→ Vulnerability of Coastal population

- ↳ livelihoods - fisheries getting impacted
- ↳ increased flooding and rising sea level
- ↳ climate refugees as entire islands are getting submerged - Nauru eg
- ↳ Disasters → cyclones, tsunami, tornadoes etc.
- ↳ Health & well being - diseases - Malaria etc

Global cooperation is required for comprehensive ocean health, preventing dumping of plastics, microplastics, oilspills etc and building to disaster resilience at community → national → international level has to be way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. (250 words) 15

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

With changing climate, the vulnerabilities and uncertainities across the world is increase, it becomes necessary ~~to~~ to not ~~not~~ only manage but also prevent, prepare for hazard mitigation through all methods.

Nature if causes disaster it also provides resilience in the form of Natural ecosystem.

Mangroves & Coral Reefs

- ⇒ the ~~first~~ shock absorbers of cyclone, Tsunami waters.
- → ~~pe~~ perform mitigation function by reducing the intensity and speed of incoming water.
- → Biodiversity also prevents species invasion and spread of disease.
- → As the recent eg. in W. Bengal where the availability of Mangroves prevented loss.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Wetlands
- flooding is prevented as they act as sponges.
- prevents soil erosion
- mitigating urban flash flooding.

Forest Ecosystem
- minimise impacts of landslides.
- vegetation cover prevents soil erosion, slows down the movement of water as the glacier melts.
- moderating influence during heatwave.
- mitigation of droughts as they recharge groundwater and maintain fertility.

India's forest policy aims to increase forest cover to 33%.

River Ecosystem
- Proper channeling of river management
- discharges water from pressurised area to lower levels
- sand mining to be regulated to maintain their capacity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Dry lands. – acts as patches to restore the degraded land.

→ alternative livelihoods during disaster.

→ prevents sheet erosion and recharges groundwater and also absorbs floodwaters.

Thus the different ecosystem acts as shelter belts, flood absorbers, groundwater rechargers, stress absorbers and real first time warriors during ~~the~~ hazards.

Thus. Sendai framework along with National Disaster Management Plan which envisions their mitigating roles have to be preserved, recharged and rejuvenated.

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18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. (250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome Sequencing is the method by which the whole pattern, series of genes in a species is mapped and arranged in database to analyse, compare and for other such applications.

Genome = pattern / series of the genes of a species.
23 pairs in humans form its genome - unique for each individual.

Genome Sequencing Benefits
- → Understanding diversity & its intricacies.
- → Regulated by Environment Protection Act - 'Genome Sequencing guidelines (for humans)
- → Precision Medicine.
- → treatment of genetic disorders can be done after studying

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Challenges
- requirement of sophisticated and complex technology
- trained manpower and special skill set
- Costly and financial constraints
- lack of proper regulations
- ethical & privacy concerns – racial segration, disclosing of diseases, genetic disaders.
- Resource constraints with developing countries.

Through out the world projects such Earth Biogenome, Asian Genome are being undertaken to map different persons across different regions. India has also undertaken IndiGen Project –

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→ ~~Lead~~ Led by Department of Biotechnology along with private agencies.

→ Pilot project for 10,000 genomes at first to be scaled up later.

→ Time Bound manner implementation

→ Research samples across different region eg. Tribals.

→ Ethical and Privacy concerns are addressed

Genome sequencing is a biotechnological application to understand the basic dogma of life and further build human capacities to prepare itself for future pandemics as well.

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19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a multiethnic, multireligious democratic society which is engulfed with threats such as communal disharmony and radicalisation as its internal security threats.

Radicalisation as breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism:

→ Radicalisation implies spreading and indoctrination of extremist ideas to challenge the sovereignty of state or to create disturbance in law and order
Eg- Islamist fundamentalism, Hindu Extremism

→ Act as internal base for non state actors to plant terrorist attack — conventional — non-conventional. cyber threats
Eg. SIMI for JeM, LeT

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→ creates st separatist tendencies among local population and exploit the situation to plan attacks.

→ often on trained engineers these radical groups through social media creates indoctrinated videos and also find vulnerabilities in the cybersystem - blackmailing, Ransom etc.

Societal Dissention →

- Relation with Naxalism front line radical groups. in colleges, media etc; urban naxals
- often receive foreign support
- instead of constructive criticism starts questioning the legitimacy of govt
- Disinformation campaign to persuade people
- Communal disharmony
- Role of social media - unregulated anonymous.
- misuse of Right to freedom of expression and creates social unrest.

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Thus Both Radicalisation and Societal Dissention are emerging as potential internal security threat.

But concerns have to be addressed -

- ↳ state should not suppress democratic dissent
- ↳ those who surrender must be given opportunity
- ↳ Rehabilitation mechanism and deradicalisation with community support.
- ↳ State has to boost its cyber security infrastructure along with support from ~~pico~~ social media houses
- ↳ transnational connections to be investigated with intelligence.

Thus, India must allow democratic dissent but must proactively avert dissension tendencies for national security

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20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. (250 words) 15

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

There are total 17 Theatre commands in India with 7 each of Army and Navy along with 3 of Airforce and 2 integrated theatre command (Andaman & Nicobar).

Establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands:

→ to build synergies among different forces and built up the capacity.

→ becomes imperative as rising challenge from Aggressive China.

→. Security doctrine has to be comprehensive including Naval frontiers if India wants to act as Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region

→ Success during the Bangladesh war - when forces were synergised

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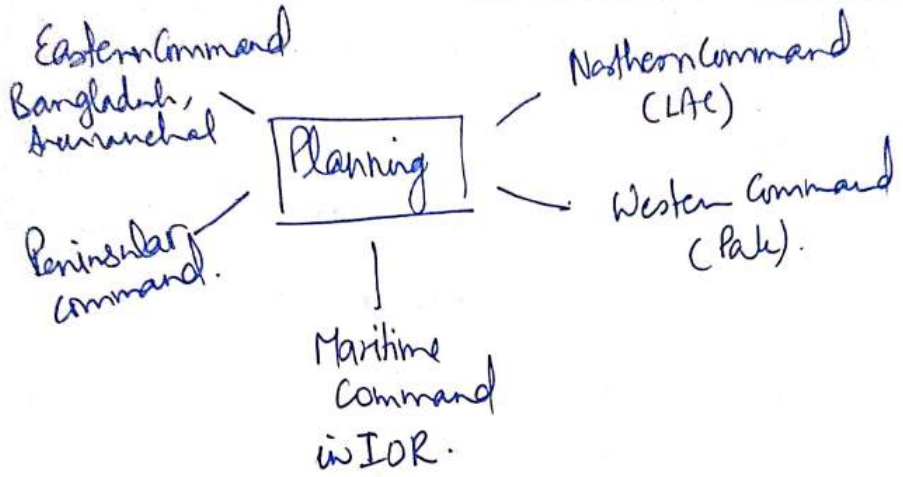

⇒ channelisation of resources to build up the integrated capacity as per requirements.

⇒ systematic ~~as~~ acquisition of defence equipments.

⇒ in consonance of Chief of Defence Staff - integration at institutional level.

⇒ with rising importance of outerspace, space command can also be looked into.

⇒ Shekatkar Committee & Kargil Review Committee has given support to the idea.

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⇒ quicker response and mobilisation in time of threat.

⇒ Intelligence sharing, diplomatic capacities, advice and coordination based decision making.

Although it is challenging task but National security cannot be compartmentalised and need a comprehensive and integrated approach - requires brainstorming, resource mobilisation.